FIRST EDITION

VICTORY!

THE VOICE OF MAINE!

She Repudiates Revolution and Anarchy.

Her Record is Still Unsullied.

The Latest Returns of the Election Held Yesterday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The returns of the State and Congressional election held in Maine yesterday, which we present below, are necessarily incomplete, but they are sufficiently explicit to show that Maine is jealous of her past record, and determined that the defeat of Grant and Colfax shall result from no fault of her sturdy and foyal sons.

A Majority of 22,000 Conceded by the Democrats. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15 .- The Argus, the Democratic organ of this city, concedes the State to the Republicans by 22,000 majority, which is fully up to the claims of leading members of the Republican party. The Argus claims, however, that this majority will fall considerably below the estimate made by the party during the canwass and thinks the results are satisfactory, as compared with the radical majorities for several years. The vote in Cumberland county was very close, giving a Republican majority of only two votes. The returns so far received, are from only 209 towns, and show a Republican majority so far, in actual figures, of 14,739, but several strong Republican districts are yet to

An Official Announcement.

Boston, Sept. 15 .- J. G. Blaine, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Central Committees telegraphs from Augusta:-"We have carried every Congressional District, even where the vote is closest, by over 2500 majority. We have carried every county, securing three carried by the Democrats last year. We have elected every Senator and seven-eighths of the House of Representatives, and have rolled up a popular majority for Governor Chamberlain of 20,000."

POBTLAND, Sept. 15 -The election returns were entbusiastically received by a Republican mass meeting last night at the City Hall. To-night there will be a grand torchlight procession. The Returns by Counties.

The following are the latest returns by coun-

tles, compared v	vith 1	867 a	ad 186	6:-	1.0	
	-1868-		-1867-		-1866-	
1.02	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Chamberia	Pillsbury.	Chamber lain.	Patabury.
Counties.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.		Dem
Androscoggin	4832	2862.			4352	1914
Arostcook	2158		1607		1931	1508
Cumber and	9375		7009		8680	5774
Frankliu	. 3382		2270		2626	145
Hancock	8420		2649		3334	1885
Kennebec	6699		6820		7095	272
Knox	3 66		2464		2742	218
Lincoln	2750		2100		2676	2010
Oxford	4892		3800		4524	8106
Penobscot			6717		8855	4212
Piscataquis	1892		1490		1812	918
Sagadahoc	3672		1877		2523	844
Somerset			3815		4362	2674
Waldo			3427		4069	2367
Washington			2940		3433	2451
York	7162	6933	6240	6252	6809	5880
Total	75973	54918	57649	46035	69626	41938
Majority	2,060		11614		27687	1000
In 1867, total			verno	r (in	all e	ксері

28 towns and plantations), 103,684; Joshua L. Chamberiain over Ebea F. Pilisbary, 11,614. In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 308 scattering), 111,873; Chamberlain over Pillsbury, 27,687.

The Candidates Elected, The following are the candidates elected-al

. Joshus L. Chamberlain Governor. CONGRESSIONAL.

First District . . . "John Lynch. Second District Third District S. P. Morrill.

*James G. Blaine.

*John A. Peters. Fifth District Eugene Hale.

* Members of the XLth Congress.

The Vote of Past Venrs

has been as follows:-	out uma		and the second second
Year. Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total
1860 (Governor)69,469	61.878	18,091	122,567
1860 (President)62.811	38.107+	33,118+	100,918
186157,475	40,482	36 356+	97,957
186245.584	89,595	18,203†	85,089
186368.299	50.588	17,716	118,882
1861 (Governor)65 588	46,403	19.180	111,999
1864 (President)61,803	44,211	17,592	106.014
186554.430	81,609	22 821	86,089
186669.626	41,939	27,687	111,878
1867 57 649	46 035	11.614	103.664

The totals marked thus (*) include a few scattering votes. For the years in which the votes and majorities are marked thus (†), the total opposition vote is given under the head of Democratic, and the Republican plurality is given,

instead of the majority. The Last Congressional Election.

The following are the names of the present members of Congress, all Republicans, with the votes by which they were elected in 1866, the names marked thus (*) being renomina-John Lynch..

3 *James G. Blaine 14,909 4. *John A. Peters 12,059 5. Fred. A. Pike 12,351 6591 5495 4878

Details of the Victory.

The New York Tribune's special says:— PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—Returns continue to pour in, showing immense Republican gains. Thousands of enthusiastic Union men are colected in and around the Republican headquarters, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails. turns showing more than 300 gain in Portland. 539 gain in Bangor, and large gains in Lewiston and other places, having been read, created a furor. The Republicans claim 23,000 or 25,000

Augusta. Maine, Sept 14.-After a hard fought battle, we have won a great victory. The gains went Democratic last year by a little less than 400 majority, and which has again gone against us by a slightly increased majority. It is the only Democratic county in this State. The fenate will stand 29 Republicans to 2 Democrats. We have thus gained two Senstors, besides a great many Representatives—three in this county of Kennebec. All the Republican Congressmen are elected by very large majorities, and there remains, at

most, nothing to be gained another year. The returns indicate very much the largest vote ever given, and as large a Republican majority as we could desire in the first real contest since as we could desire in the first real contest since the election of 1863, when 119,000 votes were cast, and Governor Coney received 18,000 majority. It is safe to promise from 25,000 to 30,000 majority for Grant and Coliax in Novem-ber. The hopes of the Democrats had been raised high, and they fully expected to do as well as last year. This city was a great battle-ground, but the Democratic rout here was complete.

The New York World has the following fautastic despatch, which we give by way of

variety:—
Bangor, Me., Sept. 15—2 A. M.—The Democracy of Maine bave to-day achieved a great victory, notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the Bepublicans, and an immense expenditure of money. The Republican majority has been reduced to fourteen thousand, being a Democratic gain of nearly fourteen thousand over the last test vote of 1866. The Democrata are rejoicting and holding a great Democrats are rejoicing and holding a great meeting. The Republicans, who anticipated twenty-five thousand majority, feel blue.

WILLIAM H. MCCRILLIS,

CHARLES W. ROBERTS,

E. W. FLAGG.

An Attempt at "Revolution." A special despatch to the New York Tribune

AUGUSTA, Sept. 14—10 P. M.—A mob fight oc-curred here at 4 P. M. Several men were in-jured, and several Republicans were severely handled. The Rebels were maddened by their unexpected defeat in Augusta, and in the Third Ward revolvers were drawn and brickbats were hurled in the metropolitan style. A Republican meeting for exultation over the complete victory was held this evening, and Democrats are trying hard to break it up. About 200 drunken members of that badly-whipped faction entered the ball and cheered Seymour and Blair. The Republicans replied by three roaring cheers for Grant and Colfax, and those near the door tried to oust the drunken brawlers. A hard fight ensued. The Union men were at last victorious. The police, who are all Democrats, valiantly remained in the background. One solitary Tanner was chased through many of the streets, but he escaped unburt. Two hundred or three hundred of rioters are about the hall, and it is not safe for a Republican to attempt to enter. for a Republican to attempt to enter. Damaged crowns and bloody noses are all round in the city, where to-day was witnessed the most dis-graceful scene that ever blackened the good name of Augusta.

Comments of the Press. The New York journals of this morning contain the following editorial comments:—

The New York journals of this morning contain the following editorial comments:—

The Tribune says:—

It is easy to talk of "reaction," and of "change," and of "counter-revolution," But upon the issues of the Democratic platform it would be as easy to summon back the columns that msrched to Appomattox under Lee, as to restore to power the Democratic party of the United States. There will, no doubt, always be a "party in opposition," and issues may arise which may place it in power, but the "party in opposition" can never triumph so long as it fights the battle of slavery, repudiation, and rebellion! These issues are as dead as the cause of the Stuarts, as Girondism, Federalism, or the Tory contests of the Revolution. The children of the men, who to-day are conspiring with Wade Hampton and Horatio Seymour to restore the Rebels to power, will be as anxious to forget their fathers' votes as the course of their accestors in the Revolutionary war. While we exuitingly comment upon this course of their accestors in the Revolutionary war. While we exultingly comment upon this triumph, and draw from it auguries of a certain victory in November; while we believe we see in this uprising in Maine the coming of that tidal wave which is to sweep every organized remsant of Rebellion out of the country, we take a lesson of more practical nature: Maine was carried because we fought to carry it. was carried because we fought to carry it. Triumph came from work. Our friends meant to win—and they won. Every township, every county was canvassed. The friends of freedom gave up every consideration and necessity of business to the country. They worked as they had not worked since the days of Harrison, Fremont, and Lincoln. The issues were presented, the votes were brought out, and victory was won. Let our triends in Penneyl.

victory was won. Let our friends in Pennsyl vania, Ohio, and Indiana imitate these Yankee

poys in their discipline, their resolution, their harmony, and their enthusiasm. Their triumph will be as glorious and overwhelming, and the

ides of November will bring us that peace and prosperity for which the nation has so vainly The Times says:-Maine has done well. The election yesterday called out the heaviest vote ever cast in that State, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Republicans. The Republicans literally swept the State, electing their candidate for Governo General Chamberlain (who had already twice deleated his opponent, Mr. Pillsbury), and five members of Congress. The majority for Gov-ernor is about 20,000, being a gain of nearly 10,000 over that of last year. The election was important mainly as indicating the drift of public sentiment; and we think it shows pretty clearly that the drift is not toward a Democratic victory in November. Both parties made a very active and thorough canvass of the State. The Democrats were especially energetic, as they felt the necessity of making heavy gains to show the "reaction" in public sentiment of which their orators make so much account. But, as in the Vermont election, the games are all the other way. The reaction is not apparent. Our Democratic friends must wait a little longer for it. This great victory shows that the people have made up their minds to elect Grant and Colfax. They want Union and Peace, and they know that these can be secured only by the deteat of Seymour and

Blair, and the rejection of the Democratic platform.

The World says:"The figures are in every respect gratifying to the Democracy. The Democrats in Maine have made a splendid fight, and despite the heavy odds against them have succeeded in reducing the radical majority of over 27,000 to a trifle over 8.000. A proportionate gain in the States which hold their elections in October will give us Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio by handsome majorities, and in November will triamphantly elect Seymour and Blair. All honor, then, to the stardy Democrats of the Pine Tree State. They have fought a good fight and have shown what plack energy and persistence can accomwhat pluck, energy, and persistence can accomplish in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. They deserve and will receive the the entire country.

The Herald says:—
It will be seen from the returns that the Republicans have carried the State by a largely that a sort of political earthquake has swept over the Pine Tree State.

A DENIAL.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown Replies to Senator Hendricks.

ATLANTA, Gs., Sept. 8, 1888.—To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journa :—Your letter reached my office during my absence, which has cause by omce during my absence, which has caused the delay in my reply. From the newspaper slip which you enclose it appears that Senator Hendricks in his canvass, upon the authority of a letter purporting to be from a Union soldier, charges that I "issued an order at Andersonville granting a furlough to every Rebel soldier on guard who would shoot a prisoner." I pronounce the charge false—meanly and basely lalse.

Every person who has intelligence enough to be received into the service of the United States as a private, to say nothing of a person holding or aspiring to a high position, must know, and does know, that the Federat prisoners captured by the Confederate armies were under the exciusive command and control of the Confederate

As I stated in a letter to a prominent citizen of your State some days since, I never at any time during the war had a Federal prisoner of any name, rank, or grade in my possession or under my control. I had no more command over Andersonville prison than the Governor of Indiana had. I was never at it during the war. Such was the bitterness of Mr. Davis towards me at the time the prisoners were confined in the first that the time the prisoners were confined in the first that there will be no paltering with interests postant events. See the distinguished guest whom you have at your right hand. He has come to us as the representative of the haughty offspring of a baughty parent, and I feel certain that in his hands there will be no degradation either to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests postant events. me at the time the prisoners were confined in this State, on account of my refusal to favor his tyrannical and centralizing policy, that he neither advised nor consulted with me; nor did he treat respectfully suggestions made by me. As a general rule my advocacy of a cause which be had to decide was its greatest injury. It was

not, therefore, in my power to exercise any con-trol whatever over the prisoners.

If Senator Hendricks has resorted to this sort If Senator Hendricks has resorted to this sort of misrepresentation upon a subject about which it seems incredible that he can be ignorant, I must conclude he is hard pressed for argument to sustain the sinking revolutionary platform upon which the New York Convention placed him and his candidates for President and Vice-President, the meaning and objects of which are so clearly and truthfully expounded by General Blair in his letter to Colonel Broadhead, which secured for him the nomination and has made him the idol of such revolution. and has made him the idol of such revolution-ary leaders in the South as Toombs, Cobb, Ben Hill, and others, who are ready sgain, if they can get sufficient encouragement from the Northern Democracy, to trample the flag of the Union under their feet if they cannot engraft their policy upon the administration.

I am fully satisfied that the election of Grant

and Colfax is the only security left to the couniry against oppression and wrong, attended by scenes of carnage more revolving than any through which we have passed from 1860 to the present time. The great mass of the American people intend no such result. But it should not be forgotten that a few wicked, heartless leadcrs, whose political fortunes are wrecked, in their desperation have the will and the power, if not rebuked in time, to precipitate the issue. The attempt to overthrow the governments established in the South by force, to which the Democratic platform and Blair's letter commit the party, will be the match to the magazine.

Very respectfully, yours, JOSEPH E. BBOWN.

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By the arrival of the Holsata, at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the

Minister Johnson and Mr. Roebuck, M. P. at the Master Cutlers' Feast. The London Times of Sept. 4 contains the fol-

lowing:— The annual feast of the Cutlers' Company was held in Sheffield yesterday evening in their new hall, under the Presidency of Mr. Mark Firth, Master Cutler. A distinguished company, con-sisting of the etite of Sneffield and its neighborsisting of the etile of Sneffield and its neighborhood were present, among whom we noticed Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharneliffe, Lord Denman, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, Lord Milton, M. P.; Mr. Roebuck, M. P.; Lord Edward Howard, M. P.; General Lefroy, Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B.; Alderman Stone, Sherid of London; the Mayors of Doncaster, Nottingham, Manchester, Halifax, and Sheffield; the Master of the Cutlers' Company, London; the Master of the Grocers' Company, London; the Master of the Grocers' Company, London, etc.

The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given by the Master Cutler and most enthuliastically responded to.

Mr. J. J. Smith next gave "The health of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as the representative of

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as the representative of

the United States to the Court of this country." The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on rising to respond, was received with much cheering. He said:-Mr. Master Cutler, my lords and men, I return you my most grateful thanks for the kind reception I have met with, and you, the kind reception I have met with, and you, Mr. Smith, for the complimentary terms in which you have brought forward my name. You have my warmest acknowledgment. I came to your country, gentlemen, as a messenger of peace (cheers); that messenger I mean to be. I could not be otherwise if I carried out the instructions of my Government. (Loud cheers.) I value your reception the more because it assures me, in addition to the assurances which I have bad since I layded upon your stores, that you entertain a friendly feel-ing for the Government and the people of the United States (cheers), and I am most happy to assure you, my lords and gentlemen, that that feeling is warmly reciprocated. (Continued cheering.) I speak only what I know, with every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiment of my country-I know that for no people on the habitable globe is there a kindler feeling entertained by those of the United States than for the subjects of her Majesty. (Cheers.) We are, in fact, by origin and by institutions, one people; we have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges, and equal protection; and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen, who taught the world what it was to be just and right, "are tles stronger than links of iron." During the domestic trouble which agitated our land, and which brought to almost every household sorrow and death, differences of opinion were entertained, and it was not, there-fore, to be wondered at that differences prevailed ere in England as to the causes and the justice of the struggle in which we were engaged. But the struggle now, thank God, is at an end—(loud cheers) - our differences have disappeared, and I rejoice to believe that every day of the short days that I have lived with you satisfies me that I am justified in believing that all such differ-ences here have disappeared. (Cheers.) We have become convinced that we must be one and indivisible. (Great cheering.) Nature by her mountain and her river and her ocean has proclaimed to us that we must be one, and I bee you to be assured that, as we are one, that very unity which will increase our prosperity and power will increase, as I hope and believe, your prosperity and power. (Cheers.) Our political institutions are like yours; they are fashloned from yours, and in the r foundation lies a deep and never dying attachment of human liberty. In our hand—I mean in our joint hand—that liberty will live forever. (Loud and continued cheering.) The troubles to which I have referred, great as they were, sad and heart-rending as they have been, have been attended by one compensation. We had an institution, not indigenous to us, but brought to us from a common ancestor-human slavery, (Hear, hear.) Four millions of people were in that condition; how to abolish it without dangers even worse than those which followed from its existence was a problem. Our domesuc strife has solved that problem. Slavery, thank God, is 10w extinct—(loud cheers)—and no footprints are to be found on the soil of the United States but those of a freeman. (Cheers.) Dreadful as the havor has been, prevailing as the slaughter was, literally minns, almost every battlefield with blood, in future times it will be said that all was well spent in getting r d of that blot-not of our own creation, but of that blot which tarnished the fair fame of the United States and gave the lie to the Declaration of Independence, by which we claimed our right to freedom and liberty. (Cherrs.) West is a man without liberty? It is hierty alone 'that gives to life its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." Mr. Master (utler and gentlemen, the political canvass which is now on foot in the United Stares of the executive of that great country; but I beg to assure you, from my knowledge of both can-didates, that whichever shall be the choice of the people you will find a friend of England. Mr. W. Fisher proposed the toast of "The House of Commons," which was responded to by Lord Milton.

by Lord Milton.

Mr. Roebuck who met with a very warm reception, said:—I feel most deeply the way in which vou bave received the mention of my pame. I congratulate you, Mr. Master Cuder,

to one country or to the other; that there will be no paltering with interests, no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side, or of humbleness on the other; but that we shall meet on terms of perfect equality and friendship, but desirous of doing all that can be done for the good of ourselves and of humanity in general. And I hope and I believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his character and his autecents, will so conduct negotiations between this country and his own they there will be no lead. country and his own that there will be no lack of honor on one side or the other. (Cheers.) Now, sir, I believe that it I were prudent I should finish; but I am not a prudent man, and meeting here, as I believe, many friends, I wish to explain to them the feelings of my mind on the great changes that have occurred in the the great changes that have occurred in the Government of the country since we last met in this hall. Now, first of all, we must understand and acknowledge that the Government of this country is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy as represented by Lord Wharncliffe, or of the middle classes as represented by the Master Cutler. The Government of this country is now in the leands of the working classes; we is now in the hands of the working classes: we must not conceal this fact from ourselves; the thing has been done, and we must endeavor to meet it. Then comes the question which I wish to talk to you about—whether we must expect good or not from it. Now, I am glad to have Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the right of the Master Cutler on this occasion, because this change has already been made in America, but, as I believe, made under more untavorable conditions than in England. The circumstances have been more favorable in America than in England, because of the almost boundless power which it pos-sesses of giving grants of land to all comers, which we have not; but more unfavorable be-cause there is poured into America a tide of cause there is poured into America a tide of corruption, a peculent torrent of almost all the vice and turbulence of Europe. We see the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian, and the dumbfounded Spaniard, all going out in one mass and wishing to fulfil their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from Our eventual in Fac. their expectations in the mind of America. This we are free from. Our experiment in England is made with our own people alone; we have Englishmen, we have Scotchmen, and we have Irishmen, but we have them alone to deal with; and my belief is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I feel no harm will happen from having granted no littical power to them. After this, no man political power to them. After this, no man certainly will be able to say that we are cursed or misled by the aristocracy, for the government of the country will be in the hands of the people; and although I believe that this Government will be for the interest and advantage of all classes, I wish to call attention to this fact. I am told that in America the better educated classes have withdrawn themselves from political life—that they have been ousted and driven into the background by the vast population which have grown up around them. The educated classes in America have stepped aside from the political torrent, perfectly contented with their lot, and, feeling that they will be perfectly safe, have let political affairs settle in the hands of what may be called the bucca-neering portion of society. I consider there is a great danger in this, and, so thinking, I ask you to take part in every political movement.

P E R U.

Further Particulars of the Great Earthquake.
The New York Hera d's correspondent gives

the latest particulars of the terrible South American earthquake, and especially its dire effects in Peru, as follows:—

Scarcely had a day passed after the earthquake at Callao, when the steamer from Pisco communicated that that port, the guano islands, Chizababaia. hinchabaja, Canete, and Ica had been theatre of most deplorable events. In this ast-mentioned city the movement of the earth had been so violent that it completely over-threw more than forty houses and some churches, all the houses that remained standing being completely runed. The following are the particulars of the destruction of the above places, and of the destruction in Arica, Are-

quipa, Tacna, and elsewhere.

In Ica the earth opened in several places, throwing up torrents of water, and the river through the town increased considerably, bearing along water mingled with shes. In Pieco the sea retired more than four hundred yards, and at 18 o'clock at night re turned with rury, passing its usual limits more than two hundred, and carrying with it everything it encountered; various stores on the beach were completely destroyed, and the mole very much injured in its foundations; the losses have been considerable. In Chinchabaja, the the Steam Company, and almost all the town were destroyed by the sea. In the guano islands the shock was so strong that no one could remain standing; there, after the shock, the sea remained perfectly quiet, but at half-past nine at night commenced to retire, and when distant about seventy yards an immense wave arose, which, falling with irresistible force on the mole, fore away from its foundations about seventy yards of it, causing the inhabitants to give themselves up for lost; the vessels anchored, at the mercy of the waves, dashed with violence against each other, their auchors being of no avail, and suffered considerable damage. Are-quipa, that was a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and that had always been distinguished for the learning and valor of its sons, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. Without exaggeration we may say that not one stone has been left upon another. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to resist the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the street

and squares; but was not sufficient to arrest the violence and tenacity of the earthquake; notwithstanding the number of persons buried beneath the ruins, ascends to 200. In Arequipa, as in other places, the first shock was succeeded by many others, which continued without nterruption; the neighborhoods of liabaya and Sabandia, and all the outlets of the beautiful in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side towards the north, and threw forth earth and ashes. The water which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an insupportable taste. The losses at Arica are incalculable. Only in merchandise deposited in the custom-house, there were more than 4,000,000 of dollars. The deaths amounted to more than five hundred. Almost the entire city of Iquique has been swept away by the waves. The valuable mines of saltpetre, at Molle, have suffered considerable loss, and Molle is completely destroyed. Fresh water has sailed. The earthquake lasted five minutes. The sea increased thirty feet over its ordinary level, and covered the town in an extension of 6000 feet. Thirty dead bodies were found up to the 14th, although it is presumed that there are more than 200 dead. Comercio says that in Tacna thirty or forty houses and the alameda were destroyed, the earth opening in several places. In Sama and Locumba many houses came down, the crop of spirits and wines being lost. Luta valley is ruined. It is reported from Pales and la Portada that immense stones were preciptated from the hills with an extraordinary noise, killing three persons and wounding a few others. The amount of loss between Tacas and Arica is calculated to a value of fourteen millions lars. In Moquega 150 persons perished. The port of Chala is almost ruined, and the inhabiport of Chala is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have had to remove to a distance of eight leagues. A great number of towns in the province of Parinacochas have likewise disappeared, and the capital itself has suffered severely. Paracas has been swallowed by the sea. The number of victims is yet unknown. The boats that were in the bay were carried two miles inland. The wells from which water was got for the islands are choked up.

How the Good News was Received in Baltimore-The Political Affairs in the West.

Advices from the West Indies-The Cacos Defeated-Salnave is Again Successful.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

How the News Rejoices the Republicans and Dismays the Rebels.

Special Desputch to the Evening Telegraph, BALTIMORE, Sept. 15 .- The news from Maine has sent a thrill of delight through the Republican heart here, while it has fallen like a thun. derbolt upon Democracy. All Union men are overjoyed; all Democrats and Rebels struck dumb. Flags were suspended over the American office, Republican headquarters, and club rooms of Grant clubs, etc. There is unbounded rejoicing. Preparations are making to fire a grand salute in honor of Maine and for our country's cheering hopes, now shadowed forth in the certain triumph of Grant and Colfax and the Union party.

There were two large Republican meetings here last night, and there will be a grand rally to-morrow night at Front Street Theatre. As a general thing Democrats now give up their cause as hopeless. The tidal wave threatens to overwhelm them.

Our courts all commenced their September erms yesterday.

It is now positively known that General Dix eent two hundred and fifty dollars to the Republican headquarters at Washington. There s no question of Reverdy Johnson being deordedly for Grant and Colfax.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Progress of Registration-Morrid Tragedy-Operations of Philadelphia Capitalists.

pecual Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, St. Louis, Sept. 15 .- The total number of

registered voters in this city to date is 21,277; total rejected, 391.

A negro named Jordan, living in the family of Mr. Hildebrant, twenty-seven miles from this city, on the Manchester road, murdered a German girl named Amelia Drienheifer. After attending the funeral, the populace were so enraged, that they seized the negro and hung him on a tree.

General West, Sam Tate, General Beauregard, Edward Thompson, and other gentlemen have consummated a scheme for the consolidation of all the railroads connecting Paducah with Mobile and New Orleans. Direct connection will be immediately established between Vincennes, Ind., and Paducah. The movement is inaugurated by Philadelphia capitalists with a view to controlling the Southern trade.

FROM INDIANA.

The Recent Murder Near Indianapolis. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15 .- The Coroner's ury in the case of Young and his wife, who were murdered near this city on Saturday, is still in session. It now appears that Mr. Young had among his possessions about \$7500, all of which was stolen, and it appears from traces in the vicinity of where the murder was com" mitted that the murderer had a female ac complice.

FROM HAYTI.

The Cacos Defeated at Three Points-Salnave's Forces in Miragoane, By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Sept. 15 .- The Caco Rebels were

driven from Carrefour, near Port-au-Prince-Leogane, and Goave. General Joubert had be in routed and killed. General Lavache had taken Miragoane on the 5th inst, for President Salpave. The latter had attacked Petionville twice, but failed to capture the place. Senor Jeanhirre succeeded Minister Flourent in the charge of the Portfolio of Justice.

Cabral on his Way to St. Thomas. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 15. - Ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the 5th instant. He purposes going to St. Thomas via Santiago de Cuba.

Earthquakes in St. Thomas. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 15 .- Some shocks of earthquake were felt on the island of St. Thomas on

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Sept. 15-A. M .- Consols for money,

94; for account, 94;. American securities are quiet. U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illimois Central, 90; Erie Railroad, 30. FRANKFORT, Sept. 15-A. M .- U. S. bonds LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15-A. M. -Cotton has a de-

clining tendency. Estimated sales for to-day 6000 bales. Upland middlings, 10a104d.; Orleans middlings, 104a104d. Breadsuffs and provisions unchanged. Whale oil, £25. Animal of the content of the conte seed cates, £12.
This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 15—P. M.—Consols, 941 for money; U. S. 5-20s, 72; Erie Railroad, 303.
Livenpool, Sept. 15—P. M.—Cotton casier. The sales will foot up 7000 bales; Uplands middings at 164d.
The Manchester market is heavy

The Manchester market is heavy.
Corn his advanced to 36s. Flour is quiet and
steady. Barley, Oats, and Peas dull.
Pork is buoyant at 84s. Lard is quiet and eady. Sugar is firmer.

The Conviction of Whalen.

OPTAWA, Sept. 15 .- At 9:15 this morning, the ury in the case of Whalen, charged with the murder of d'Arcy McGee, entered the courtroom and returned a verdict of guilty. The p.i.oner exhibited but little emotion.

There is a moderate demand for money at about former rates. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were unchanged. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103, and old do at 1004.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 544@55, an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1284@1284, an advance of 4; Minehill at 564, no change; North Pennsylvania at 354, no change; Lenigh Valley at 55, no change; and Reading at 454, an advance of 4.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Chesnut and Wainut sold at 48, no change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; 94 for Hestonville; and 29 for Germantown.

Bapk shares were in good demand for

and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; 94 for Hestonville; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 150 was bid for First National; 2404 for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 914 for Western; and 73 for City.

Canal shares were firmly beld. Lehigh Navigation soid at 214@214, an advance of 4; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquenauna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO. DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

1431 11:40 A. M. 144 11:45 ... 1431 11:46 ... 144 11:48 ... 144 11:50 ... 144 11·54 ". 144 12 06 P M. 144 12 08 ". 10-47 ". 144 12-08 ". 1444 11-08 ". 1444 11-108 ". 1444 12-15 ". 1444 11-20 ". 1444 12-45 ". 1444 11-37 ". 1434 1434 ". 1445 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1434 1434 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1434 1434 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1434 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1434 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1434 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1446 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1446 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1446 12-45 ". 1446 11-37 ". 1447 11-37 ". 14

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 1131@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@113; do., 1864, 1091@1092; do., 1865, 1104@111; do. July, 1865, 1684@109; do., 1865, 1104@111; do. July, 1865, 1684@109; do., 1044@104]. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25; September, 1865, 119-25; October, 1865, 1184@119. Gold, 1431@144.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131@114; do. 1865, 1104@1114; do., 1865, new, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do. 1865, new, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do. 1865, new, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1040s, 1042@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do., 0ctober, 1865, 1184. Gold, 1434@144. Silver, 136@133.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@1144; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 1092@1194; do., 1865, 111@114i; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@1094; do., 1867, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1867, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1867, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@1094; do., 1867, 109@1094; do., 1868, 109@10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—The Flour Market is inactive, and prices are weak. About 500 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$6.75@7.50 for superfine; \$8@8.75 for extras; \$9.871/@11 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@ 12 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12.75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in fair request at our quotations, but other grades are neglected. Sales of red at \$2.25@2.30, and amber at \$2.31@2.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1.60 per bushel for new West, erp. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.30. Oats are quiet and weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new Penusylvania and Western at 74@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 hbds.

No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in better demand, and sells at \$8.25@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy is held at \$2.70@2.80.

\$2.70@2.80. Whisky is selling to the crushers at \$2.75@1.80.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIASEPTEMBER 15.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Oht.
Brig James Miller, Bennett, Aricona, Italy, Warren
& Gregg.
Scor Pearl, Pinkham, Beverly, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr Rose, Craig Millville.
Schr Rose, Craig Millville.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Fortress Monroe, Davis,
Fales & Co. Fales & Co.

Schr R. Blew, Peterson, Roston, Caldwell, Gordon & Oo.

Schr A. Haley, Haley, Buston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr M. P. smith, Grace, Boston, Hammett & Nelli.
Schr Aliderdice, Willetts, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & o. Ir Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nus-Schr B. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Oo, Schr B. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Schr Clara, Muliord, Danversport, Behr C. E. Jackson, Blackman,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Alaska, Smail. from Liverpool 5th uit., with mose to John R. Penrose. Towed up tug America. Febr Annie Gillis. Mitcheil, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with pissier to G. C. Van Horn, Schr Annie Gillis. Mitcheil, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with pissier to G. C. Van Horn, Schr Pearl, Pinkham, from Boston.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr A. P. Smith. Grace, from Boston.
Schr A. J. Bright. Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman from Boston.
Schr S. J. Bright. Shaw, from Boston.
Schr S. J. Bright. Shaw, from Beston.
Schr S. J. Bright. Shaw, from Beston.
Schr Rose. Oratg. from Milleon.
Schr Rose. Oratg. from Millville
Steaming America, Virden. I day from Cape Henlopen. having in tow ship Alaska. from Liverpool.
Passed in the bay, barque Sarepia, from Savannah, and a fore'gn barque from London, supposed to be the Helene.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hermann. Schweers. hence for Bremen 7th inst., sprupg a leak on the 9ts, and put into New York yesterday for repairs.

Schr C. O Colgate, Van Brunt, salled from Holyhead Shit uit, for New York, Schra J. V. Weilington, Chipman, and Mary McKee, Sharp, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schr H. W. Skinner, Thrasher, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th leat.

Schr Roth Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 12th linst.

Schr Marion Rockhill, Rockhill, hence, at Portsmouth libth inst.

Steameblic Patapaco, from New York for Savansah, destroyed by fire registered est tons, was built at Philadelphia in 1858, and owned in New York by James Borland.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Ship udema (of New York), for St John's from Liverpool, not in here yesterday in listress, having had her deck swept in a gale off Cape lable. Sable.

New York, Sept. 15.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool on the 5th lest. Also, steamship Borussia, from Europe, bound to Havana.

(By Atlantic Cuble)

Liverpool. Sept. 15.—Arrived out—steamships

Percire and i sutschland.

Arrived steamship Aleppo, from New York,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Sept. 14 — Arrived, steamship Nebraska,
Guard, from Liverpool.

Sleamship City of Cork. Phillips, from Liverpool.

Bleamship Helmita. Eblers, from Hamburg.

Bleamship Henry Channey, Connor, un Aspinwall,